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Approved For Release 2002/09/04 : CIA-RDP79T00826A000600010046-9

OCI No. 0509/66

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**BIWEEKLY REPORT**

**COMMUNIST STATEMENTS REGARDING INTERVENTION  
IN VIETNAM AND POSSIBLE NEGOTIATIONS**

**30 April 1966**

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GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and declassification

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
Washington 25, D. C.  
30 April 1966

MEMORANDUM

Attached is a compilation of Communist statements on possible direct military intervention in the Vietnam situation, and on possible negotiations toward a settlement, received since our biweekly report (OCI No. 0508/66) issued 15 April 1966.

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SUMMARY

NEGOTIATIONS

INTERVENTION

USSR	Moscow's position on negotiations has not changed. Soviet leaders remain unwilling to make any public display of differences with Hanoi on this question.	Moscow continues to reiterate its well-worn public expressions of support for the DRV.
China	The Chinese continue their adamant opposition to any negotiated settlement of the Vietnam question except on the Communist terms.	Peking continues to imply that there will be no Sino-US war unless the US attacks China.
DRV	Several official statements by senior DRV officials during the past two weeks have made it clear that Hanoi's position on settling the war has not changed. Speeches by Vietnamese leaders at the recent National Assembly meeting in Hanoi re-emphasized the DRV's determination to continue to prosecute the war until a settlement on Communist terms can be brought about. In addition, Vietnamese propaganda has continued to stress that the US must accept all of the DRV's four-point proposal if a settlement is to be achieved. Particular emphasis has been given to US acceptance of point three of the program which calls for dealing with the Liberation Front as the sole genuine representative of the South	The North Vietnamese have made no significant statements on the subject of intervention during the past two weeks.

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NEGOTIATIONS

INTERVENTION

DRV  
Cont'd Vietnamese people. It ap-  
pears that Hanoi is holding  
out for US acceptance of  
this point as a prerequisite  
to a settlement of the war.

NFLSV Although the Liberation Front  
has made no significant state-  
ments on the negotiations  
issue during the last two  
weeks, there can be no doubt  
that its position on settling  
the war has not changed.

The Liberation Front has made  
no significant statements on  
the subject of intervention  
during the past two weeks.

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COMMUNIST STATEMENTS ON INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

Selected Soviet Statements on Intervention

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21 April 66: During a speech in Hungary Soviet Minister of Defense Malinovskiy, after directly referring to Chinese obstruction of Soviet aid to Vietnam stated, "despite all difficulties we are aiding the heroic Vietnamese people in their fight against the aggressors and we shall continue to do so as long as there is need of assistance."

This is Moscow's standard position of support for the North Vietnamese. The Soviet charge d'affaires in Cuba stated that the Soviet Union "would continue to give all the help necessary to Vietnam until final victory over the imperialist aggressors."

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Selected Chinese Communist References to Intervention

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22 April 1966: Mei F, the head of the Chinese journalists delegation to the 4th plenary meeting of the secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists Association, declared that "If US imperialism insists on spreading the war and wants to have another trial of strength with the Chinese people, we will resolutely take up the challenge and fight on until final victory." [REDACTED]

Chinese propaganda continues to imply that there will be no Sino-US war unless the US attacks China. [REDACTED]

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COMMUNIST STATEMENTS ON NEGOTIATIONS IN VIETNAM

Selected Soviet Statements on Negotiations

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Selected Soviet  
Public Statements

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21 April 1966: Radio Moscow to North America stated in a commentary, "the only way to solve the Vietnam problem is to recognize the demands of the North Vietnamese government and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam."

Moscow's public position on this question has not changed.

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Selected Chinese Communist References to Negotiations

Selected Chinese  
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20 April 1966: NCNA de-  
nounced Senator Mansfield's  
18 April proposal for Viet-  
nam negotiations as part of  
the US "peace talks hoax"  
and "nothing but a cover  
for widening the Vietnam  
war." It asserted that al-  
though Washington talks  
"glibly" about a peaceful  
solution, it insists that  
it will never withdraw "its  
aggressor forces" from South  
Vietnam and "will never  
recognize the Liberation  
Front as the sole legiti-  
mate representative of the  
South Vietnamese people."

Peking continues its ada-  
mant opposition to any  
negotiated settlement of  
the Vietnam problem except  
on the Communist terms.

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26 April 1966: Chou En-lai  
told a correspondent of the  
Pakistani newspaper Dawn  
that there was no need for  
a new Geneva Conference as  
the Liberation Front 5-part  
statement embodied the sub-  
stance of the Geneva Ac-  
cords. He repeated Peking's  
demand that the US with-  
draw from Vietnam and recog-  
nize the Liberation Front  
as "the sole legal repre-  
sentative of the South Viet-  
namese people."

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Selected North Vietnamese References to Negotiations

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15 April 1966: In a recent interview granted to a Hungarian correspondent, North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong expressed his views on negotiating the Vietnam war. He asserted that "the just stand of the DRV Government and that of the NFLSV expounded in the latter's 22 March 1965 statement have been shining even brighter and have enjoyed profound and broad international support. The NFLSV asserts itself more and more as the only authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people." Dong further declared that "if the US Government really wants a peaceful settlement, it must accept the four-point stand of the DRV Government and prove this by actual deeds. It must end unconditionally and for good all bombing raids and other war acts against the DRV. This is the only correct way for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem, it fully conforms to the genuine interests

The DRV Premier used the occasion of this interview to restate standard position on settling the war.

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of the people and the honor of the US, as well as the interests of peace in Indochina, southeast Asia, and the world.

20 April 1966: Hanoi radio replayed recent statements at the National Conference of the New Zealand Communist Party Conference. The broadcast praised the resolution of the Conference supporting the NFLSV as the "only body that has the right to represent the South Vietnamese people" and that part of the resolution declaring "full support for the four points advanced by the government of the DRV and the five points of the NFLSV in the statement of March 1965 as the only basis on which peace in Vietnam can be achieved."

Hanoi in its propaganda has eagerly replayed any pronouncements of support for its position on settling the war voiced by leftwing and Communist elements throughout the world. This is done chiefly in an effort to demonstrate that the Communist position in Vietnam does enjoy broad international support.

20 April 1966: Hoang Quoc Viet, President of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, stated in a speech that "there remains only one way out for the US imperialists in their unjust war which is swallowing up

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ever more money and unnecessarily killing ever more sons of the American people--the US Government must put an end to the aggressive war in South Vietnam, withdraw all the troops of the US and its satellites, let the South Vietnamese people settle their own affairs themselves according to the program of the NFLSV, the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, put an end for good and unconditionally to all bombing raids and other war acts against the DRV, and let the Vietnamese people decide by themselves the peaceful reunification of their country. [REDACTED]

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23 April 1966: The North Vietnamese party paper, Nhan Dan, condemned the recent proposal by Senator Mansfield for peace in Vietnam. It called the new proposal part of the US "peace hoax" and warned the Vietnamese people that they must heighten their vigilance and stand prepared to cope with new steps the US "imperialists" in escalating the war.

The Nhan Dan article also stressed the third point of the DRV's four points which calls upon the US to recognize that any settling must be based on the program of the NFLSV. The stress on this point further suggests that the Vietnamese Communists do not find satisfactory the Mansfield formula for a meeting to all "elements" in South Vietnam

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The paper asserted that "the people of our entire country are determined to deal them more painful blows, so painful that they can no longer bear them and will be forced to abandon their aggressive will and recognize the four-point stand of our government and the five-point stand of the NFLSV."

involved in the fighting, an arrangement which would include anti-Communist elements.

25 April 1966: President Ho Chi Minh, addressing the DRV National Assembly, stated that "the only correct solution to end this war has been expounded in my letter to the heads of states and governments of other countries. This "only correct solution" has also been pointed out in the five-point statement of the NFLSV, the sole genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people.

The DRV President has in the past months referred to his January letter as the most recent and authoritative restatement of Hanoi's standard position on settling the war. In the context of the assembly meeting, he offered this position as a direct challenge to the US and promised to continue the fighting until the US agreed to the North Vietnamese terms for a political settlement.

25 April 1966: Hanoi Radio broadcast speeches at the DRV National Assembly meeting held from 16-22 April. In his speech to the assembly Premier Phan Van Dong offered an analysis of North

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Vietnam's four-point proposal for settling the Vietnam war. He insisted in his speech that the US must accept all of the points and not just some of them. He asserted that since the US objected to the third point--that dealing with the role of the Liberation Front in a settlement--it objected to all four points. [REDACTED]

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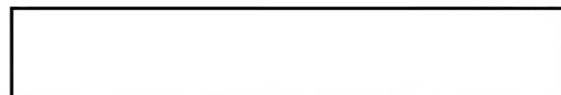
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